

TRADE DIRECTORY.
BANKS—Bloomfield Savings Institution, Liberty Street; Newark Savings Institution, 800, 802 and 814 Broad Street.
BANKERS—C. L. Ward & Son, Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield.
CARRIERS—Wm. N. Randall, 700 Broad Street; A. H. Van Horn, 75 Market Street, Newark.
CHARLERS—C. L. Ward & Son, Bloomfield Avenue, Newark.
DEALERS, PEPPERWARE, ETC.—E. M. Marsh, Broad Street, Bloomfield.
DRY GOODS—W. B. Doty & Co., 727 and 729 Broad Street; E. E. Lyon & Co., 709 and Broad Streets, Newark.
FLOWERS—John Marsh, cor. Midland and Madison Avenue, Bloomfield.
FURNISH EXCHANGE—William H. Dennis & Co., 729 Broad Street, Newark.
FURNITURE—Bloomfield: John G. Keyler, Bloomfield Avenue; Daniel H. Peil, Glenwood Avenue, Newark; Wm. N. Randall, 700 Broad Street; A. H. Van Horn, 75 Market Street.
GROCERIES—Baker & Hubbard, cor. Washington St. and Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield.
HAWAIIAN—T. E. Hayes, Glenwood Avenue; A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.
PAINTING—E. M. Marsh, Broad St., Bloomfield.
STATIONERY—E. T. Hark, Broad St., Bloomfield.
SUPPLIES—John G. Keyler, Bloomfield Avenue; A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.
UNIVERSAL—John G. Keyler, Bloomfield Avenue; Daniel H. Peil, Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield.

Bloomfield Record.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., MAY 6, 1882.

WOOL CARVING IN NEW YORK.—A marked and rapid increase has been made during the past ten years in the demand for fine wool carving, and with it a corresponding increase in the number of skilled workmen employed. Ten years ago the hundred skilled wood-carvers in the city were almost wholly engaged upon fine furniture. Now nearly six hundred carvers are at work for two firms, and as many as a thousand accomplished arts find employment in the city, the larger part of them upon the interior of houses.

A writer for the *Evening Post*, who has lately investigated this (our new) industry, says that the rapid immigration of skilled carvers from Europe has had the effect of reducing wages considerably, yet they are still good. The very finest workmen, especially those in the possession of some secret processes of doing difficult work, receive wages as high as eight dollars a day. The average pay of good wool carvers is from four to five dollars a day. The process of ebonying cherry-wood, for instance, used by one of the firms visited, is a secret known only to the workman who does it. Even the members of the firm have no right to ask what his secret is. The fact that he can get a finer, more ebony-like surface than any other man gives him a high value at once. Although the use of mechanical devices for carving wood are so much disliked by the best workmen that sandpaper is forbidden, machinery is now used to cut away the rough parts of a bit of carving. A peculiar tool driven by steam power cuts out the wood wherever it goes, and then a skillful man blocks out in a rough way as much work as a day as twenty men could have done formerly.

The delicacy and lightness of wood-carving, and the good pay which fair workmen receive for it, have already attracted many American apprentices, who are making rapid headway, and promise to surpass the foreigners.

FRictional ELECTRICITY.—About a year ago a white-beer brewery located at 43-45 Hirschberger strasse, Berlin, burned, but it was soon rebuilt in a most substantial manner. Apart from the roof frame, it was constructed of stone and iron, with the floors laid in asphaltum. Located in the upper story of the malt house is a malt-cleaning machine, from which the cleaned malt is conducted down, through an iron chute, to wagons in the lower stories, for distribution through the works. If the malt cleaning machine remains a long time in operation—which frequently does occur without intermission for three weeks at a time—electricity is developed by friction of the malt in the iron chute, and in the most isolated portions of it, such as the tension of the electric spark that constantly flashes here and there, the malt crackles through, and sparks fly from it to the hands of the employees. The men at first thought this was a dangerous exhibition, but an expert calmed their fears. This gentleman, Herr Niedlich, brought the subject before the Electro-Technical Union, and the discussion thereon cast-satisfied statements from several members that they had noticed similar appearances in other breweries, etc. Dr. Werner Siemens showed how, through the existence of the asphalt doors, the malt room is isolated from other portions of the building that it electrically resembles a Leyden jar.—*Adygenses Verhandlungen Preise.*

Curious Effect of WATER on GLASS.—As well known, the glass disks of the Holtz machine become quickly inactive. Their superficial conductivity occasions an induction of the current which completely neutralizes that of the machine. For this reason it was for a long time the practice to cover the disks with an insulating varnish. That not answering, the method was tried of putting the entire apparatus under a glass case and keeping it exposed to the vapors of petroleum. Jenkins, in his treatise on electricity, says that a glass rod, which, on account of its superficial conductivity, is not a good insulator, may acquire that property if it be immersed for twenty-four hours in distilled water and be allowed to dry for the same length of time without rubbing it with anything whatever. It has occurred to Professor Carlo Marangoni to apply this process to the revolving disks of

the Holtz machine, and he has found, in fact, that when thus washed and dried the disks at once assume their maximum activity. The activity, it is true, continues to decrease, but the same thing happens likewise with varnished disks. It results, then, that it would be less expensive and less troublesome to use the method here described than to varnish the disks.—*La Nature.*

Tracing on Glass for the Lantern.—The following method, by Mr. George Smith, appears to be satisfactory. A piece of finely-ground glass is rubbed over with a trace of glycerine, in order to make it transparent as possible. It is now easy to write or draw on the prepared surface with a hard and finely-pointed blacklead pencil, and the glass is so transparent that the finest details of any engraving over which it may be placed can be seen quite distinctly. The drawing having been finished, the pencil is washed with water, in order to remove the glycerine, and dried. A thin coat of Canada balsam, or of negative varnish, now serves to render the slide permanently transparent and ready for the lantern.—*Scientific American.*

Some experiments have been made of late, by the Journal of the London Society of Arts, on the feasibility of using such a slide as a lantern slide. The experiments were made on the 8th inst. in the British Museum, and the results are as follows:—

The first train lighted by electricity on the continent of Europe, ran from Frankfurt-on-the-Main to Hanau recently, and the experiment resulted in a perfect and splendid light.

The burial casket," says a Chicago general notice, "was made to conform, as far as possible with the comfort the occupant was wont to surround himself with in the hours of life."

The Canadian banks were forbidding to issue any more \$1 bills, but by some queer freak the public demands them, and the Dominion government will hereafter issue bills of that denomination.

Returns from India state that the number of persons killed there by wild beasts has increased from 19,273 in 1878 to 22,792 in 1880. In Bengal alone, during the latter year, 359 persons were killed by tigers.

It was scarcely in accordance with the Scotch sense of justice that a master, while the only granddaughter of the person who was employed in a manual capacity in the house, was still good. The very finest workmen, especially those in the possession of some secret processes of doing difficult work, receive wages as high as eight dollars a day. The average pay of good wool carvers is from four to five dollars a day. The process of ebonying cherry-wood, for instance, used by one of the firms visited, is a secret known only to the workman who does it. Even the members of the firm have no right to ask what his secret is. The fact that he can get a finer, more ebony-like surface than any other man gives him a high value at once. Although the use of mechanical devices for carving wood are so much disliked by the best workmen that sandpaper is forbidden, machinery is now used to cut away the rough parts of a bit of carving. A peculiar tool driven by steam power cuts out the wood wherever it goes, and then a skillful man blocks out in a rough way as much work as a day as twenty men could have done formerly.

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